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United States Department of Agriculture

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tea No. 14

STANDARDS UNDER THE TEA ACT

[EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 1940]

Pursuant to the authority of sections 2 and 3 of the Federal Tea Act (29 Stat. 604; 35 Stat. 163; as amended 41 Stat. 712; 21 U. S. C. 41), the following standards prepared and submitted by the Board of Tea Experts are hereby fixed and established as standards under the Tea Act for the year beginning May 1, 1940, and ending April 30, 1941. Section 170.19 (b) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 170.19 (b). The following standards prepared and submitted by the Board of Tea Experts are hereby fixed and established as standards under the Tea Act for the year beginning May 1, 1940, and ending April 30, 1941:

- "(1) Formosa Oolong.
- "(2) Formosa Black.
- "(3) Congou.
- "(4) Java (to be used for all fully fermented teas excepting China, Japan, and Formosa).
- "(5) Japan Black.
- "(6) Japan Green.
- "(7) Japan Dust.
- "(8) Gunpowder (to be used for all China green teas).
- "(9) Scented Canton (to be used for all scented teas).
- "(10) Canton Oolong.

"These standards apply to tea shipped from abroad on or after May 1, 1940. Tea shipped prior to May 1, 1940, will be governed by the standards which became effective May 1, 1939."

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1940.

As standards are now set for the fully fermented teas, Formosa Black and Japan Black, Regulation 20 under the Tea Act was modified in 1935 to omit the statement: "Should Japans be made as fermented teas, they are to be examined in comparison with the Congou standard." The Japan and Formosa fermented teas should be judged by their respective standards.

Regulation 26 under the Tea Act was amended in 1930 to include Formosa Oolong and as amended reads as follows:

"(26) In the case of Ceylon, India, Java, Sumatra, and Formosa Oolong teas the needle leaf and Pekoe tips shall be separated by passing them, together with the dust, through a No. 26 sieve of No. 30 brass wire, after the tea has been sifted through a No. 16 sieve."

5.1. Generalized linear models

Generalized linear models (GLMs) are a class of statistical models that extend the linear regression model to include non-linear relationships and non-normal error distributions.

The basic idea behind GLMs is to model the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables using a link function.

GLMs are based on the following assumptions:

- The dependent variable follows a specific probability distribution (e.g., normal, binomial, Poisson).

- The expected value of the dependent variable is a linear function of the independent variables.

- The error term is uncorrelated with the independent variables.

- The error term has constant variance (homoscedasticity).

- The link function is a monotonic, differentiable function that maps the expected value of the dependent variable to the linear combination of the independent variables.

Common link functions used in GLMs include the identity link (for normal distributions), the log link (for Poisson distributions), and the logit link (for binomial distributions).

GLMs can be used to model a wide variety of data types, including count data, proportions, and survival times.

Some common applications of GLMs include:

- Predicting the probability of a binary outcome (e.g., success/failure, yes/no) given a set of independent variables.

- Modeling the relationship between a continuous outcome variable and one or more independent variables.

- Modeling the relationship between a count variable and one or more independent variables.

- Modeling the relationship between a survival time variable and one or more independent variables.

GLMs are widely used in fields such as biology, medicine, and social sciences to analyze data and make predictions.

In summary, GLMs are a powerful tool for modeling the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables, allowing for the analysis of a wide variety of data types and distributions.

If you have any questions or need further information, please feel free to ask!

Best regards,

The AI Assistant